

SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

IN THE  
ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY OF CAMBRIDGESHIRE  
AND THE ISLE OF ELY

# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

Including the report of the Chief Public Health Inspector

for

1971

M. E. HOCKEN, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.  
Acting Medical Officer of Health,



Shire Hall,  
Cambridge.

*Tel. No.:* Cambridge 58811



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## GENERAL STATISTICAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Area of the District	.. .. .	111,614 acres
Number of Parishes	.. .. .	48
Rateable Value 1/4/72	.. .. .	£1,358,981
Sum represented by a penny rate at 31/3/72	.. .. .	£13,335.94
Number of inhabited houses according to Rate Book	.. .. .	13,554
Provisional estimated mid-year Home Population based on the 1971 Census	.. .. .	37,050
Census Population 1961	.. .. .	29,327

The district is one of six rural districts in the County and is the second largest in population and acreage. It stretches some 28 miles across the Southern end of the County and forms a common boundary with parts of the Counties of Huntingdon and Peterborough, Bedfordshire, Hertfordshire, Essex and Suffolk. Geologically the area differs somewhat, from the chalk hills to the South and East, to the clay and lower greensand outcrop in the West, and in the main it supports arable farming.

There is some industrial development of a divergent nature and this is increasing. The manufacture of paper, leather, agricultural equipment, cement, synthetic adhesives, concrete castings, asbestos cement products and research into metals, plastics and more recently agricultural chemicals, are but a few of the industries.

Birth Rate	17.7
(Corrected)	17.7
Death Rate	10.5
(Corrected)	10.6
Infant Mortality Rate	9
(Per thousand live births)	

## MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

*Chairman:* Councillor J. T. C. Robinson, M.B.E.

*Vice-Chairman:* Councillor Brig. J. M. F. Cartwright, C.B.E.

### *Councillors:*

Andrews, H. B., M.B.E.  
Barnes, S. A.  
Bligh, Mrs. A. D.  
Brown, J. J.  
Cartwright, A. B.  
Chamberlain, J. J.  
Child, G.  
Clark, J. W.  
Cornish, W. A.  
Davies, H.  
Dyball, Miss M. F. L.  
Dyball, E. F.  
Fairey, G. S. R.  
Gough, E. G.  
Harvey, S. G.  
Horsford, F. W.  
Jackson, R. C.  
Jenner, Mrs. M. E. F.

Kitchener, H. T.  
Air Cdre. A. A. McGregor, C.B.E.  
Matthews, L.  
Morley, E. W.  
Murfitt, F. W., J.P.  
Noble, J. W.  
Parkinson, Mrs. G. B.  
Pearson, W. H.  
Pedley, V. A.  
Pepper, Mrs. M.  
Powles, P. W.  
Randall, P.  
Rider, H. C.  
Samworth, E.  
Thorne, Lt. Col. F. W. P. C.  
Welch, C.  
White, E. R.

## STAFF

*Medical Officer of Health:*  
*Chief Public Health Inspector:*  
*Senior Additional Public Health Inspector:*  
*Additional Public Health Inspectors:*

*Senior Meat Inspector:*  
*Meat Inspectors:*

*Clerical Staff:*

J. R. M. Murdoch, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.  
R. J. Hoyle, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.  
P. Cocks, M.A.P.H.I.  
P. G. Allston, M.A.P.H.I.  
P. A. Burnett, M.A.P.H.I.  
W. Duncan, M.R.S.A.S.  
N. J. K. Low, M.R.S.H.  
D. McKee, M.Inst.M.  
Mrs. C. A. Birchenall.  
Mrs. V. J. Taylor.

**ANNUAL REPORT 1971**  
**SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL**

To the Chairman and Members  
of the  
South Cambridgeshire Rural District Council

Ladies and Gentlemen,


I have the honour to present the report for the year 1971, prepared in accordance with Ministry of Health Circular 1/72 dated 3rd January, 1972.

As this report covers a year when your Medical Officer of Health was Dr. J. R. M. Murdoch, it would clearly be invidious for me to make any comment on its content, other than to commend it to you, and to the general public of the district, as a most interesting, detailed and informative account of the work undertaken for the health of the community.

I am sure I am only following the wish of Dr. Murdoch in expressing to all concerned, members and fellow officers alike, his sincere thanks for their help, encouragement and advice throughout his period of office.

M. E. HOCKEN

Acting Medical Officer of Health



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## VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR

(The mid-year home population is used for the statistical calculations)

LIVE BIRTHS								Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	308	329	637
Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	5	18
Totals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	321	334	655
Birth rate per thousand estimated population	..	..						..	..	17.7
Birth rate corrected by comparability factor (1.00)	..							..	..	17.7
Birth rate per thousand population (England and Wales)								..	..	16.0
STILL BIRTHS								Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	8
Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	—
Totals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	8
Rate per thousand live and still births	..	..						..	..	12
Rate per thousand live and still births (England and Wales)								..	..	12
DEATHS								Male	Female	Total
								202	186	388
Death rate per thousand estimated population	..	..						..	..	10.5
Death rate corrected by comparability factor (1.01)	..							..	..	10.6
Death rate per thousand population (England and Wales)								..	..	11.6
INFANT MORTALITY. (Deaths of infants under one year of age).								Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 (1)	3 (2)	6 (3)
Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
Totals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 (1)	3 (2)	6 (3)
(Deaths of infants under four weeks of age are shown in brackets.)										
Infant mortality rate. (Infant deaths under one year per thousand live births)	..									9
Infant mortality rate. (England and Wales)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			18
Neonatal mortality rate. (Infant deaths under four weeks per thousand live births)										5
Early neonatal mortality rate. (Infant deaths under one week per thousand live births)										2
Perinatal mortality rate. (Stillbirths and deaths under one week combined per thousand live and still births)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
Legitimate infant mortality rate per thousand legitimate live births	..							..	..	9
Illegitimate infant mortality rate per thousand illegitimate live births	..							..	..	—
Illegitimate live births per cent. of total live births	..	..	..					..	..	3 %
Maternal deaths (deaths ascribed to pregnancy, childbirth and abortion)								..	..	Nil
Maternal mortality rate per thousand live and still births	..	..						..	..	Nil
Deaths from cancer (all ages)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	87
Deaths from tuberculosis (all ages)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Deaths from Ischaemic Heart Disease	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	79

### CERTAIN COMPARATIVE RATES

	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
* Birth Rate	16.5	17.8	17.9	20.6	20.1	18.9	18.5	16.4	17.6	17.2	17.7
* Death Rate	11.8	12.2	12.2	10.6	12.1	10.1	8.6	10.7	10.6	10.2	10.5
Infant Mortality Rate	28.4	9.4	21.9	7.8	19.8	18.8	10.8	15.2	15.1	23.0	9.0
	(14)	(5)	(12)	(5)	(13)	(12)	(7)	(9)	(10)	(10)	(3)

\* The above rates are uncorrected. The figures in brackets are the number of infant deaths in each year.

### TABLE CLASSIFYING DEATHS UNDER AGE GROUPS

								Male	Female	Total
Under 4 weeks	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
4 weeks and under 1 year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3
1 and under 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	—	2
5 and under 15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
15 and under 25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	7
25 and under 35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	5
35 and under 45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	5	7
45 and under 55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	9	25
55 and under 65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	21	54
65 and under 75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51	37	88
75 and over	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	85	106	191
Totals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	202	186	388

### GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICE FOR THE AREA

#### *Medical Officer of Health*

Under arrangements made by the Cambridgeshire and Isle of Ely County Council under Section 111 of the Local Government Act, 1933, the Medical Officer of Health to South Cambridgeshire Rural District Council and Chesterton Rural District Council is combined with the appointment of Senior Medical Officer to the County Council by securing for the appointment of a full time Medical Officer from 1st September 1968.

#### *Public Health Inspectors*

Mr. R. J. Hoyle continued as Chief Public Health Inspector during the year and was assisted by Mr. Cocks, Mr. Allston and Mr. Burnett. The three Meat Inspectors, Mr. Duncan, Mr. Low and Mr. D. McKee also continued in the Council's service.

#### *Laboratory Facilities*

Chemical and bacteriological examinations of water are made by the Public Analyst at Cambridge. The Public Health Laboratory, Cambridge, undertake bacteriological examinations of milk and bacteriological examinations of water supplies, and all necessary examinations in cases of infectious disease.

#### *Hospitals*

There are no General Hospitals situated in the area. Cases of infectious disease requiring hospital treatment are sent to the Cambridge City Isolation Hospital. The old Poor Law Institution at Linton is now a residential home for approximately 100 aged persons.

### THE PUBLIC HEALTH (INFECTIOUS DISEASE) REGULATIONS, 1968

One notice was issued during the year under these Regulations.



**INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1971**  
**NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE IN AGE GROUPS, 1971**

Age in years	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Measles	Dysentery	Infective Jaundice
Under 1 year	—	2	12	—	—
1	—	—	24	—	—
2	3	—	45	—	—
3	1	3	50	1	—
4	3	4	69	—	—
5—9	17	4	125	3	1
10—14	2	—	16	1	—
15—24	1	—	5	—	2
25 and over	—	—	1	3	1
Age unknown	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	27	13	347	8	4
1970 Totals	16	2	45	35	5

Age in years	Food Poisoning
Under 5	—
5—14	2
15—44	3
45—64	1
65 and over	—
Age unknown	—
Total	6
1970 Total	2

**TUBERCULOSIS**

During the year two respiratory cases were notified for the first time. The number of cases remaining on the register at the end of the year was the same as at the end of the previous year.

**TUBERCULOSIS REGISTER, 1971**

	<i>Respiratory</i>		<i>Non-Respiratory</i>		<i>Total</i>	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1. Number of Cases on Register at Commencement of year .. .. .	14	16	4	7	18	23
2. Number of Cases notified for first time during year under Regulations ..	2	—	—	—	2	—
3. Cases restored to Register .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Cases added to Register otherwise than by notification under Regulations:—						
(a) Transferred from other Districts ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) From Death Returns .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Number of Cases removed from Register .. .. .	1	1	—	—	1	1
6. Number of Cases remaining on Register at end of year .. .. .	15	15	4	7	19	22

## AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION

### RESPIRATORY AND NON-RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS CASES ON REGISTER 31.12.71

AGE GROUP	MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL		GRAND TOTAL
	Resp.	Non-Resp.	Resp.	Non-Resp.	Resp.	Non-Resp.	
0—15	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
16—25	—	—	2	—	2	—	2
26—35	1	2	5	2	6	4	10
36—45	3	1	3	4	6	5	11
46—55	3	1	2	1	5	2	7
56—64	6	—	1	—	7	—	7
65 and over	1	—	2	—	3	—	3
TOTALS	15	4	15	7	30	11	41

*National Assistance Act, 1948, Section 47*

*National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951, Section 1*

No action was necessary during the year under these Acts.

*National Assistance Act, 1948, Section 50*

One burial was affected under the provisions of this section.

REPORT  
OF THE  
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

R. J. HOYLE, M.R.S.H.,  
Public Health Dept.,  
SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE HALL,  
HILLS ROAD,  
CAMBRIDGE.  
Telephone 51795

# Summary of Visits and Inspections Recorded during the Year:—

TOTAL INSPECTIONS RECORDED	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,021
Complaints Investigated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	365
Housing:										
General Inspections	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	304
Re-inspections	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	699
Infectious Diseases:										
General Investigations	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	194
Water Supply:										
Inspections and Investigations	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	55
Visits re. Water Sampling	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	67
Milk and Dairies:										
Inspections of Dairies and Milk Stores	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Milk Distributors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
Food and Drugs Act:										
Inspection of Food	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	52
Meat Inspection by Public Health Inspectors at Slaughterhouses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	125
Slaughterhouses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Bakehouses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Catering Establishments	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	65
Ice-Cream premises and Sales Vehicles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43
Other Food Premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	210
Public Houses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	64
Food Conveying Vehicles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27
Preserved Food Premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40
Factories Act:										
Inspections	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36
Atmospheric Pollution	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60
Noise Control	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	78
Caravans	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	168
Public Cleansing, including visits to Depot and Pulverising Plant	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	800
Drainage	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	458
Swimming Pool Inspections	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	142
Petroleum Storage Regulations	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	227
Animal Boarding Establishments Act Inspections	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act Inspections	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	131
Scrap Metal Dealers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Civic Amenities Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	130
Miscellaneous Visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	508



## HOUSING

### Proceedings under Public Health Acts:

Houses in respect of which formal notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	1
Houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:	
(a) By owners .. .. .	2
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners .. .. .	Nil
Houses rendered reasonably fit after informal action .. .. .	51

### Proceedings under Housing Act, 1957:

Houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made .. .. .	7
Houses demolished due to formal action:	
(a) By owners .. .. .	12
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners .. .. .	Nil
Houses demolished as a result of informal action .. .. .	7
Local Authority owned houses demolished after being declared unfit by Medical Officer of Health .. .. .	Nil
Houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made (Section 17) .. .. .	6
Undertakings in respect of houses represented as unfit (Section 16):	
(a) Undertakings given by owners to make fit .. .. .	Nil
(b) Undertakings given by owners not to use for human habitation .. .. .	2
Buildings in respect of part of which Closing Orders were made (Section 18) .. .. .	Nil
Houses made fit and Closing Orders, Demolition Orders or Undertakings cancelled .. .. .	3

### Housing Progress during the year ending 31.3.72:

Bungalows erected by the Council .. .. .	56
Flats erected by the Council .. .. .	Nil
Houses erected by the Council .. .. .	Nil
Dwellings erected by private enterprise .. .. .	239
Total number of dwellings erected by the Council since 1945 .. .. .	2,826

The Council's Architect, Engineer & Surveyor reports the following statistics in connexion with improvement grants to private dwellings for the year ending 31st March, 1972:—

Number of applications received for Standard Grant .. .. .	62
Number of applications approved for Standard Grant .. .. .	59
Number of applications received for Discretionary Grant .. .. .	92
Number of applications approved for Discretionary Grant .. .. .	65

The inspection of dwellings resulting from Tenant's complaints, the rehousing of tenants, Improvement Grant applications or as a matter of routine, forms a most important facet of the Public Health Inspectors work and over a thousand visits and inspections have been recorded.

There has been a significant rise in applications for grant aid resulting from the effects of recent legislation in making Improvement Grants more attractive by way of less restrictions, increased financial grant and an opportunity to obtain a fair rent for tenanted dwellings.

Repairs, the abatement of nuisances and improvement of dwellings, results in the main from an informal approach to owners, however in one instance a formal notice to repair was served under the Public Health Act, 1936.

A total of fifteen unfit dwellings have been formally closed. Dwellings demolished as a result of formal and informal action number nineteen. Three unfit dwellings previously subject to closure have been made fit and the Orders cancelled.

Applications for Qualification Certificates in respect of dwellings having the standard amenities numbered seventeen. After inspection of the premises some applications were withdrawn whilst others were held in abeyance pending repairs to the properties, but at the year's end a total of eight Qualification Certificates have been granted thus permitting the owner to establish a regulated tenancy and a fair rent.



## DANGEROUS STRUCTURES

Several complaints of alleged dangerous structures have been investigated and in one instance a summons was issued under the requirements of Section 58 of the Public Health Act 1936. However, the building changed ownership and it was eventually put into good repair. As a result of an informal notice, the owner of a dangerous barn elected to demolish it and clear the site. Several other dangerous premises were either demolished or made secure due to informal action.

### PARTICULARS OF POPULATION AND NUMBERS OF DWELLING HOUSES IN THE RESPECTIVE PARISHES

Parish	Acreage	Population Census 1961	Number of dwellings as at 31/3/72
Great Abington	1,588	593	229
Little Abington	1,309	321	140
Abington Pigotts	1,237	137	52
Arrington	1,407	360	135
Babraham	2,387	344	115
Balsham	4,550	712	484
Barrington	2,282	351	305
Bartlow	422	68	30
Bassingbourn-cum-Kneesworth	4,083	2,653	932 (185)
Carlton	2,415	138	59
Castle Camps	3,148	535	201
Shudy Camps	2,362	258	90
Great and Little Chishill	3,737	379	163
Croydon	2,734	229	80
Duxford	3,269	1,398	548
Great Eversden	1,400	184	79
Little Eversden	790	295	157
Fowlmere	2,335	591	229
Foxton	1,752	643	321
Gamlingay	3,357	1,622	898
Hatley	2,200	186	62
Haydon	1,633	151	71
Hildersham	1,511	165	77
Hinxton	1,564	282	104
Horseheath	1,922	359	151
Ickleton	2,663	605	216
Kingston	1,907	151	72
Linton	3,947	1,982	995
Litlington	2,172	608	241
Little Gransden	1,920	235	89
Longstowe	1,544	218	71
Melbourn	4,480	1,832	1,052
Meldreth	2,513	893	458
Guilden Morden	2,599	566	249
Steeple Morden	3,846	630	307
Orwell	2,083	619	272
Pampisford	1,607	295	137
Sawston	1,898	3,377	1,963
Shepreth	1,318	530	211
Shingay-cum-Wendy	1,791	137	43
Tadlow	1,743	89	39
Thriplow	2,501	836	289 (110)
West Wickham	2,931	333	129
West Wrattling	3,543	404	152
Weston Colville	3,235	348	150
Whaddon	1,515	413	162 (58)
Whittlesford	1,976	1,012	481 (31)
Wimpole	2,468	155	64

Figures in brackets are included in the main figure and represent Army dwellings

## CARAVANS

The total number of caravans used for residential purposes declined still further and now stands at ninety-nine. This is a step in the right direction since the majority of caravans are sub-standard when compared with a dwelling having modern amenities. They do of course serve as a cheaper form of housing. One private site licensed for thirty caravans ceased to operate during the year and the land is to be developed for housing.

Itinerant caravanners continue to make their presence felt by their general anti-social activities and much clearing up of their temporarily occupied sites is done by the Council's public health department. The County Council are actively engaged in providing sites for this class of person under the provisions of the Caravan Sites Act, 1968.

As far as time permits the inspection of residential sites is undertaken as a matter of routine in order to check compliance with licence conditions. Particular emphasis is placed on the provision of adequate fire fighting appliances following the receipt of the Circular 75/71 on this subject from the Department of the Environment.

The Public Health Inspectors have made a total of a hundred and sixty-eight visits to caravan sites during the year in connexion with the following:—

Number of licensed sites	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	72
Total number of caravans	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	99
Number of site licences renewed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28
Number of new sites licensed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Number of site licence applications refused Planning permission	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Number of unlicensed sites found (mainly occupied by itinerant Travellers')	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
Total number of site licence contraventions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22
Number of families rehoused by the Council from caravans within the District	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6

## WATER SUPPLIES

With the exception of a few properties on the boundary of the district which are supplied by the Lea Valley Water Company, all the forty-eight parishes have a piped mains water supply pumped and distributed by The Cambridge Water Company.

The bulk of supplies originate from chalk strata which produces a pure supply albeit somewhat high in chalk-in-solution content. All waters are chlorinated at source as a general precaution. There is an ever increasing demand for water which, as reported by The Cambridge Water Company, averages 46½ gallons per head, per day throughout their area of supply. To supply this, their daily abstraction rate is slightly in excess of ten million gallons.

The Cambridgeshire & Isle of Ely County Council has approved a draft scheme prepared by The Cambridge Water Company to introduce chemical fluoride into the water supply to combat tooth decay. Introduction of the fluoride is to be phased over a period of time but will eventually supply a population of some two hundred and thirty-three thousand.

Following representations made by the public health department as to the inadequacy of a supply by private mains to some thirteen properties in Gamlingay, The Cambridge Water Company laid approximately 1,300 yards of main and connected up the properties en route.

One is apt to wonder whether such liaison as exists at present will be possible under the proposed new Regional Water authority. The periodic sampling of private water supplied is carried out by the public health department and in the Melbourn area three new boreholes have been sunk by individual property owners to replace polluted supplies, the properties being not on the route of the water mains.

An unfit water supply to a Public House has been rectified and the Brewers have installed a new high pressure bacterial filter.



## RESULTS OF WATER SUPPLY SAMPLES

Type of Supply	Bacteriologically Satisfactory	Bacteriologically Unsatisfactory
Public Piped supplies .. .. .	31	—
Private supplies .. .. .	17	13

Visits made by the public health inspectorate relative to the control of both public and private supplies number 122.

All water samples for bacteriological determination were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Service.

## SWIMMING POOLS

During the summer months the eighteen open air swimming baths at schools are much used and form an important adjunct to physical training. Frequent inspection of the pools are made by the public health staff and 142 visits are recorded, during which examination of the water is made both for chlorine content and pH value. The majority of pools now have bacteriological filters and these combined with proper chlorination have helped to maintain trouble-free waters. Three pools have automatic chlorinators, whilst chlorine, in the form of hypochlorite is added by hand to the remainder. Means of water heating is now provided to eight of the pools.

Generally the pools are well managed and teachers and others who are entrusted with day to day supervision appreciate the need for proper control. Guidance is given by the Public Health Inspectors who maintain an overall supervision, and few cases of temporary under chlorination have been noted.

Two owners of private swimming pools have sought advice in maintaining proper chlorination, alkalinity level and visual appearance of pool water.

There are no public swimming baths in the rural district and an opportunity, whereby the traditional type of pool currently under construction at Sawston Village College could have been made available to the public, was not accepted, due to the finance involved.

## SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE

Sewerage schemes in the parishes of Hildersham, Great Abington and Little Abington currently in progress under the supervision, of the Council's Consulting Engineers are expected to be completed in 1972 and those for the parishes of Great Eversden, Little Eversden, Horseheath and West Wickham, early in 1973.

It is anticipated that tenders will be invited during 1972 for sewerage schemes in the parishes of Castle Camps, Shudy Camps, Whaddon and Kingston, this latter parish being drained to a proposed treatment plant within Chesterton Rural District.

Tenders are also being invited for an extension of the Orwell scheme to cater for the New Wimpole area.

Proposals for the construction of the sewage sludge press at Sawston, together with an extension of the treatment plant are expected to be ready for tender by late 1972 or early 1973.

The trial use of a polyelectrolyte in improving the standard of the final effluent and reducing the B.O.D. at this plant, has proved to be satisfactory and has now been adopted on a permanent basis. It will be more extensively employed when the plant is extended to deal with a dry weather flow of sewage of one million, one hundred and fifty thousand gallons per day.

The parishes of Fowlmere and Thriplow have sewerage schemes in preparation and tenders will be invited in 1973.

Detailed proposals for sewerage West Wratting, Weston Colville with an extension to the Balsham treatment plant, are in preparation.

The proposed sewerage scheme for Little Gransden will eventually discharge to a treatment plant within St. Neots Rural District and which will also deal with two other parish schemes in that district.

Work included under this heading and carried out by the public health inspectorate often results from complaints being received of foul ditches and such like. Much advice is given to tenants and owners on drainage matters and, where properties are insufficiently drained and sewers are available, owners are requested to connect up their properties. Several formal notices requiring such works were still outstanding at the year's end. However, some sewage disposal problems are by no means easy to solve and in one particular instance, involving the periodic disposal on land of liquid chicken manure from twenty thousand birds, resulted in numerous complaints from householders due to the appalling smell. The farmer co-operated by trying out various chemical additives to the slurry in an attempt to mitigate the nuisance but to no avail. Subsequently the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food were contacted by the department and they willingly undertook to carry out tests and field surveys. Their aim was to aerate the poultry manure in the reception tank which had a capacity of 19,000 gallons, for a sufficient time before land spreading in order to reduce the odour to an acceptable level. Aeration was carried out by blowing air through submerged perforated pipes over varying periods of time up to a maximum of six weeks before spreading the slurry onto the land. A Public Health Inspector attended the several trials during the year and noted the degrees of odour arising from the treated slurry as against the untreated. Certainly the treated material was less offensive but the overall cost of such treatment was estimated to be equivalent of 2p per bird per year.

The Inspectors have recorded 458 inspections and visits on drainage work.

## **PUBLIC CLEANSING**

July saw the completion of the refuse pulverising plant to which all domestic refuse in South Cambridgeshire R.D. is directed, together with that from Royston U.D.C. and a proportion from Chesterton R.D.

A joint scheme was first considered by the three local authorities in 1969 when representatives of these Councils inspected various types of plant in operation by other local authorities and concluded that a hammer mill type of pulveriser was best suited to our joint needs.

The plant is operated by South Cambridgeshire R.D.C. and costs are apportioned on a per tonne basis.

The location of the pulveriser is in easy reach of the collection areas and being immediately adjacent the tipping point reduces haulage costs of the finished product, to a minimum.

The centralised disposal of pulverised refuse at one tip has necessitated the closure of two other tips in the rural district.

During the year the Government published the Working Party's Report on Refuse Disposal in which reference is made to the advantages of pulverisation by reason of reducing voids in the tipped refuse, reduction in volume, accelerated biological breakdown and that it is less attractive to rats and insect pests than crude refuse. In all, pulverisation is a suitable pre-treatment for controlled land fill by refuse.

The trial schemes of refuse collection in disposable polythene bags has continued satisfactorily so much so that at the time of writing in early 1972 this method has been extended to the whole of the rural district.

Members of the public have welcomed the change-over from a bin collection and few complaints have been received.

Many special collections of bulky items of domestic articles have been made, such as cooking stoves, refrigerators, washing machines, and furniture of all kinds.

In order to help householders to dispose of garden refuse, fencing, dismantled sheds and such like the Thriplow tip is manned on Saturday mornings until lunch time, apart from the normal working hours Monday to Friday. The disposal of toxic chemical waste at the tip is prohibited and any such materials should be channelled for disposal through reputable firms.



With the national annual increase in domestic refuse being in the order of 1 % by weight and 4 % by volume, the necessity for employing compression type refuse collection vehicles is obvious. Also now that refuse is collected in sacks, some means of compression together with the tearing open of the sacks at the time of collection is distinctly advantageous when the refuse is delivered to the pulverising plant. In my opinion there is need for further research into a more efficient method of pulverising polythene articles and indeed into the final breakdown of this material.

An old refuse collecting vehicle has been replaced by one of new design and the fleet of vehicles remains at six in number, one of which is a standby. Two further non-compression vehicles require to be phased out as legislation governing the construction and use of such vehicles becomes more stringent. Spare parts for these older vehicles are almost impossible to acquire.

One vehicle maintenance fitter is now employed full-time attending to the Cleansing Department vehicles.

Refuse Collection and disposal figures for the year ending 31.3.72:—

Estimated number of clearances from properties	..	..	..	..	..	414,600
Metric tonnage of refuse collected and disposed	..	..	..	..	..	7,960
Total mileage travelled by refuse vehicles	..	..	..	..	..	66,103

Metric tonnage of refuse delivered to the Pulverising Plant—period, 5.7.71 to 31.3.72:—

Chesterton R.D.C.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,223.92
Royston U.D.C.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,612.52
South Cambs. R.D.C.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,817.14

During the year additional litter baskets have been erected and other damaged ones replaced. The majority of parishes now have these receptacles but more use could be made of them by the public.

### CIVIC AMENITIES ACT 1967

Removal of twenty-two abandoned vehicles as indicated in the summary, shows an increase over the previous year's figure. Much time can be spent in attempting to locate owners and in following the procedure as laid down under Part 3 of the Act. One hundred and thirty visits and inspections are recorded.

This figure does not include visits in connexion with the normal removal of abandoned rubbish and other articles since this is a continuing problem in order to keep the countryside as tidy and as litter free as one would wish.

The following itemizes action taken in respect of abandoned vehicles:—

Number of vehicles removed by owners after Council intervention	..	..	..	12
Number of vehicles removed by Council either by direct labour or by Contractor	..	..	..	10

Number of the above vehicles removed from:—

Highways and Footpaths	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Council Land	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Private Land	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2

In addition, 8 vehicles have been deposited by members of the public, in the Council's refuse tip.

### CESSPOOL EMPTYING SERVICE

A further vehicle has been added to the existing fleet of three. However this tanker, of 1500 gallon capacity, is used exclusively in clearing housing site sewage works and in transporting sewage sludge from parish sewage treatment plants.

A request service of cesspool emptying operates for private householders for which a charge is made of £1.75 per first load, with subsequent tanker loads at £0.75 each. In spite of approximately 75% of the population having public sewerage facilities there is some delay in dealing with private requests for this service.



The disposal of tanker contents is either onto arable land or to the Council's refuse tip where it is immediately covered over with refuse.

It is envisaged however that disposals will be directed to the Sawston Sewage Works at some future date, when the proposed sludge press is in operation.

Work completed for the year ending 31.3.72:—

Private Work	Council Work	Total Mileage
Loads	Loads	
1,271	2,121	42,967

### PEST DESTRUCTION

One rat catcher is employed to give a free rat destruction service to householders, to carry out similar measures at the various sewage works, refuse tips, Council maintained ditches and in sewers.

In addition he eradicates wasps nests in Council owned properties and treats refuse tips for insect infestations. Rabbits have been gassed at a sewage works site.

Due to pressure of work however, the test baiting of sewers has not been possible this year.

The following summarises the work of rat destruction during the year ending 31.12.71:—

Premises Visited	Complaints	Routine	Revisits	Infested	Non-Infested
Business Premises	3	8	14	5	6
Private Dwellings	401	85	750	426	60
Council Dwellings	72	33	144	101	4
Sewage Works	12	16	239	25	3
Refuse Tips	1	13	146	2	12
Miscellaneous Locations	8	21	39	25	4
Totals	497 (444)	176 (305)	1,132 (1,512)	584 (662)	89 (87)

The figures in brackets denote the previous year's figures.

In addition to the above work twenty-eight visits are recorded to Council properties for wasp destruction and a similar number of visits to other Council property and refuse tips to control insect infestations.

A variety of rat poisons are employed including cyanide gas. The use of this gas by pump or spoon application direct to the runs is a two man operation and its use is kept to a minimum.

One of the public health inspectors attended a three day course on the control of rats and various types of insect pests which was organised by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

## ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

During the year complaints have been investigated due to air pollution arising from various sources.

Investigations have taken place at two manufactories due to dust discharges and works are now continuing to obviate the nuisances.

Smoke nuisances arising from the open burning of various items including a vast dump of worn-out motor tyres, waste fuel oil, dismantled motor vehicles and various types of other refuse, have necessitated a formal notice and several informal notices being issued so as to secure abatement.

Nuisances by reason of offensive odours have been caused by the handling and spreading of manure, the discharge from a manufactory dealing with animal matter and from an asphalt boiler. After taking formal action in respect of the latter complaint, the firm moved to a more suitable site.

Work under the Clean Air Act 1956 and 1968 relative to approvals of furnace installations and chimney heights, are as follows:—

Number of notifications received of intention to install furnaces	.. .. .	48
Number of Applications received and approvals given to heights of chimneys (Sec. 6 1968 Act)	.. .. .	2
Number of Applications received and approvals given to furnace installations (Sec. 3 1956 Act)	.. .. .	2

In certain instances the public health department sought the observations of The National Industrial Fuel Efficiency Service, in dealing with applications.

## NOISE ABATEMENT

The implementation by statute of the suggested provisions as contained in the recently published Ministry's Working Party Report on Neighbourhood Noise, would do much to focus attention on, and control unwarranted noise which is now recognised as an unjustifiable interference with ordinary human comfort and well being. It is also essential that in dealing with planning applications for new development or a change of use, consideration should be given to the noise aspect. Abatement measures can often enough be introduced more cheaply and effectively at that stage than after machinery and equipment have been installed.

Complaints received and investigated have ranged from noisy industrial machinery, commercial equipment such as fans, electrical generators and oil fired boilers, to household noise viz. noisy animals, car parking, etc.

Seventy-eight inspections and noise level surveys have been undertaken and abatement of nuisances effected without recourse to formal action.

## RADIOACTIVE SUBSTANCES ACT 1960

The Act is concerned with control of the storage and use of radioactive material and with the accumulation and disposal of radioactive wastes. Registration of users of radioactive materials and authorisation for disposal of such wastes is a matter for the Department of the Environment. Copies of such documents are sent to the local authority and to certain other interested bodies.

Six firms use and store radioactive materials for which they are registered. One firm is authorised to dispose of radioactive waste through the local authority refuse collection/disposal service. Due to the re-organisation of the Council's refuse disposal service resulting from the adoption of pulverisation, no further deposits of radioactive waste were possible at a refuse tip which hitherto had been approved for this purpose. After consultation with the Ministry's Radiochemicals Officer, approval was given to the disposal of specified amounts of such waste through the Council's refuse pulverising plant, along with normal type refuse.



## OFFICES, SHOPS & RAILWAY PREMISES ACT 1963

The Act was established to control, generally by means of Regulations made thereunder, the safety, health and welfare of workers employed in the various premises.

A total of 131 initial inspections and revisits have been made to various premises registered under the Act.

The majority of premises are food shops but the greater number of personnel are employed in offices as will be seen from the accompanying table.

Several informal notices have been served to secure compliance with requirements including those as to lighting and heating of premises, the provision of first aid materials and the fencing of dangerous machinery.

Three non-fatal accidents have been reported, two of which warranted investigation and in consequence further preventative measures have been required.

Class of Premises	No. on Register at Year's end	No. of Persons Employed
Offices .. .. .	23	516
Retail Shops .. .. .	90	260
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses .. .. .	3	41
Catering establishments open to the public, Canteens .. .. .	23	131
Fuel Storage Depots .. .. .	3	11
Totals .. .. .	142	959 Males 511 Females 448

## INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The one hundred and ninety-four visits made under this heading, resulted from investigations into cases of infectious diseases including food poisoning. These also included the visiting of persons arriving in this Country from cholera and smallpox infected areas, to advise on precautionary measures.

The Department of Health and Social Security have now indicated that vaccination against smallpox need not be recommended as a routine procedure in early childhood since the areas of the world in which this disease now exists have been greatly reduced, and the chances of the introduction of smallpox into Britain have been substantially diminished. However, all travellers to and from areas where the disease is endemic should be protected by recent vaccination.

In preventing the spread of bowel infection numerous faecal specimens have been submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Service and, action has been taken under Section 44 of the Public Health Act 1961 to prevent persons known to be carriers of disease from continuing their work, thus preventing the further spread of the infection.

## THE INSPECTION OF FOOD PREMISES AND EXAMINATION OF FOOD

The following classifies premises to which the Food Hygiene Regulations apply:—

Wholesale food warehouses .. .. .	1
Grocery and general .. .. .	92
Butchery .. .. .	17
Bakery .. .. .	9
Sweets and confectionery .. .. .	13
Public Houses and hotels .. .. .	90

Cafes and restaurants .. .. .	35
Factories and workplace canteens .. .. .	15
Fried and wet fish .. .. .	4
School meals kitchens .. .. .	21
Hospital and homes .. .. .	4
Clubs and Associations .. .. .	30
Poultry Processing Premises .. .. .	4
Agricultural Units .. .. .	7

Certain agricultural units used for the business of packing and storing of eggs, fruit and vegetables come within the scope of the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1970, but since it is not incumbent on an occupier of such premises to notify the local authority, the total number of these are not known at present.

Consequent upon the routine inspection of food premises, 28 informal notices have been issued embodying a total of 76 items requiring attention.

Inspection of food conveying vehicles including mobile shops, number 27 and attention to the following matters was required:

Name and address on vehicle .. .. .	4
Proper and sufficient hot water .. .. .	5
Proper supply of clean water .. .. .	1
Proper hand washing facilities .. .. .	3
Washable overclothing .. .. .	2
Properly equipped first aid box .. .. .	5
Adequate lighting .. .. .	1
Refuse container .. .. .	1
Cleanliness of Equipment—food preparation surfaces .. .. .	2

#### **Food Premises Registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act 1955**

Storage and sale of ice cream .. .. .	117
Manufacture for sale of sausages, and other preserved and pickled foods .. .. .	12
Fish Frying .. .. .	4
Bacon Smoking .. .. .	1

One registered premises of poor design and used for the manufacture of sausages and ham boiling etc., was demolished and replaced by a modern structure which was duly registered.

#### **Ice Cream**

Applications for the registration of two premises for the storage and sale of ice cream, were refused on the grounds that the activities carried on at the premises were unsuitable from the hygienic standpoint.

Twenty samples of ice cream have been subjected to the methylene blue reduction test for an assessment of the hygienic purity, which resulted in eighteen being placed in provisional grade I category and the remaining two in grades II and III respectively. In all cases the storage of ice cream was below the maximum permitted temperature.

Several sales vehicles were found to be below a reasonable standard of hygiene and action was taken under the relevant Regulations.

There are no manufactories of ice cream in the rural district.

#### **Milk Supply**

There are nineteen milk producers in the rural district, two of which are producer-retailers.

The control of milk production is in the hands of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food to whom the transfer of functions passed from the district Council in 1949 and at which time there were ninety-eight milk producers, forty-eight being producer-retailers.



Duties in connexion with licensing and sampling under the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations are carried out by the County Council.

The district Council has on register one non-producer dairy and four distributors of milk.

There are no milk pasteurising plants in the rural district.

On two occasions complaints were investigated concerning the delivery to schools canteens, of milk in churns having dirty lids. The firm in question were interviewed and cautions were issued. The sale of a bottle of milk containing fragments of cement adhering to the inner surface of the bottle was also the subject of a caution.

The sampling of milk for brucellosis has not been undertaken by the district Council. The Ministry's Brucellosis Incentive Scheme designed to eradicate brucellosis is in operation and will be followed by compulsory Area Eradication in 1974.

### Food Inspection

Numerous examinations of various foods have been made due to complaints, as random checks at retailers premises, or at the request of wholesalers and retailers. In one instance a complaint arose due to the souring of sausages resulting from improper mixing of the permitted preservative, and in another due to contamination of a jam sponge with oil and rust from the manufacturing machinery. Other complaints investigated included mouldy food, rancid butter and maggoty cheese which were in the main due to the absence of proper rotation of food stocks. Insufficient attention is still given to this important point by many retailers. The failure to keep frozen foods at a consistently low temperature resulted in 47 lbs. of chicken and 39 lbs. boneless meat being rejected as unfit. Considerable quantities of other foods were rejected due to refrigerator breakdown.

No prosecutions have been instituted but several manufacturers and retailers have been warned and advised as to their legal position.

The following classifies the food rejected as unfit other than meat at slaughterhouses:—

										cwt. lbs.
Carcase meat at Wholesalers and Retailers Premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 71
Canned Foods	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. 17
Frozen Foods	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11 53
Other Foods	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	71

### Poultry Processing Establishments

The Slaughter of Poultry Act 1967 and the Regulations made thereunder in 1971 require the registration of premises where turkeys and domestic poultry are stunned prior to slaughter, and they set out requirements to secure humane conditions while awaiting, and during slaughter.

Two premises are on register at which a seasonal trade is carried on. Evisceration of birds is not undertaken at any of the establishments.

### Meat Inspection

There are two privately owned slaughterhouses, licensed for the slaughter of animals but not including horses.

Routine inspections of the premises have been carried out by the public health staff and also in company with the Ministry's Veterinary Officer. Contraventions of the Hygiene & Cruelty Regulations have been noted particularly at the larger premises.

The accompanying Table sets out the statistics relative to meat inspection undertaken during the year at the two privately owned slaughterhouses. A third slaughterhouse which closed down early in 1970 has not yet been reopened, but proposals for the resumption of business are in the final stages.

The number of animals slaughtered in the year has increased by 10% over the 1970 figure, to a total of 200,792 animals slaughtered and examined. In addition, under the Imported Food Regulations 1968, several small consignments of carcasses have been received at one slaughterhouse direct from Southern Ireland and these carcasses have been examined by the Council's inspectors but are not included in the Table.



Fifty-seven separately licensed consignments of pigs have been received, such being conveyed for slaughter under The Regulation of Movement of Swine Order, 1959 made under The Diseases of Animals Act 1950.

**MEAT INSPECTED AND REJECTED AS UNFIT FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION AT THE TWO PRIVATELY OWNED SLAUGHTERHOUSES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1971.**

(Figures for 1970 shown in brackets).

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs
Number killed and inspected .. .. .	1,608 (1,781)	8 (15)	— (2)	2,307 (2,419)	196,869 (177,935)
<b>ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS AND CYSTICERCI</b>					
Whole carcasses rejected as unfit .. .. .	—	—	—	—	161
Carcasses of which some part or organ was rejected as unfit .. .. .	193	1	—	58	65,672
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci ..	12.0% (17.1%)	12.5% (—)	— (—)	2.5% (3.5%)	33.4% (26.8%)
<b>TUBERCULOSIS ONLY</b>					
Whole carcasses rejected as unfit .. .. .	—	—	—	—	1
Carcasses of which some part or organ was rejected as unfit .. .. .	1	—	—	—	7,637
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis .. .. .	0.6% (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	3.8% (2.8%)
<b>CYSTICERCOSIS</b>					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was rejected as unfit .. .. .	2 (2)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration ..	2 (2)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
Generalised and totally rejected as unfit .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
<b>NUMBER OF ORGANS OR PARTS REJECTED ALL DISEASES*</b>					
Heads .. .. .	9	—	—	—	6,421
Lungs .. .. .	16	—	—	7	33,181
Hearts .. .. .	21	—	—	1	12,926
Livers (whole or part) .. .. .	158	1	—	51	20,683
Spleens .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Diaphragms .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Kidneys .. .. .	—	—	—	—	3,643
Stomachs .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Mesenteries .. .. .	—	—	—	—	12,081
Other parts .. .. .	127 lbs.	—	—	—	8,871 lbs.
*These figures do not include instances where whole carcasses and all organs were rejected as unfit.					

The incidence of disease or abnormality found in slaughtered animals, shows a reduction over the previous year's figure. Regarding the one case of bovine tuberculosis found in an Irish steer, details of the animal's origin etc. were forwarded to the Divisional Veterinary Officer for investigation as to the source of infection. A close liaison is maintained with this Officer in the control of animal diseases and in the transmission of diseases from farm animals to man.

Where additional bacteriological or histological examinations of parts of carcasses are required by the inspectors, the Veterinary Investigation Centre of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food have been very helpful, and a total of eight specimens have been submitted to them.

Meat and offal rejected as unfit for human consumption at these slaughterhouses amounted to 133 tons and were disposed of as prescribed under The Meat (Sterilization) Regulations 1969.

The post-mortem examination of all slaughtered animals is currently achieved by three meat inspectors working a considerable amount of overtime and supplemented by the public health inspectors. Compliance with the meat inspection technique as laid down by the Meat Inspection Regulations 1963 to 1966, is becoming more difficult, particularly during staff holiday periods and as the number of animals slaughtered further increases.

During the year new Regulations permitted an increase in meat inspection charges and as from 1st January, 1972, the following charges apply, viz. cattle 18p, calf or pig 5p, sheep 4p.

Two public health inspectors attended a weekend course on Advanced Meat Technology convened by the Animal Health Division of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

#### FACTORIES ACT 1961

The district Council's responsibilities under this enactment insofar as factories employing mechanical power are concerned, are mainly those relating to the provision and adequacy of sanitary accommodation. Notwithstanding this, much other legislation is involved particularly in the field of nuisances, food hygiene, atmospheric pollution control, petroleum spirit storage and the labelling and transport of other inflammables and corrosives. Reference to these matters may be found elsewhere in the Report.

Two manufactories are listed as registrable works under the Alkali Works Regulations Act and Orders 1966 and 1971. This latter Order has extended the list of registrable processes.

One complaint of alleged dust discharge from a cement factory was referred to the Alkali Inspectorate.

The table lists the number of factories and inspections made.

#### 1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health.

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by the Local Authority .. .. .	—	—	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority .. .. .	138	33	4	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises) ..	5	3	—	—
<b>TOTAL .. .. .</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>—</b>



## 2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

Particulars	Found	Remedied	Referred		No. of Cases in which Prosecutions were instituted
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1) .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2) .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient .. ..	1	1	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ..	3	3	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ..	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) .. ..	—	—	1	—	—
<b>TOTAL .. ..</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>

Lists of names and addresses of outworkers, viz. persons employed doing home work for factories, are required to be sent to the district Council in February and August each year. Where necessary checks are made as to the satisfactory conditions prevailing where outwork is undertaken.

The following table categorises the work undertaken by the 54 outworkers.

Nature of Work	Section 133			Section 134		
	No. of outworkers in August list required by Section 133(1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
Making, etc., of wearing apparel .. ..	19	—	—	—	—	—
Artificial flowers ..	35	—	—	—	—	—
<b>TOTALS .. ..</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>

## ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT 1963

Twenty-five inspections of dogs and cats boarding establishments have been made.

There are eight premises subject to annual licence.

One premises closed down and a further one was established. One has also been substantially enlarged.

The boarding premises are well run and no contravention of licence conditions has been found. In matters of fire prevention the assistance of the Fire Brigade has been sought.

### SCRAP METAL DEALERS ACT 1964

Eighteen dealers in scrap metal are currently on register of whom three are exempted from keeping certain records, since they are itinerant dealers.

This Act is intended to safeguard the legitimate purchase and sale of scrap metals and the police authority have power, *inter alia*, to examine records of such transactions.

### OFFENSIVE TRADES

Offensive Trade Bylaws apply within three parishes of the rural district where a total of five factories come within their scope. Made in 1961 the bylaws set out principles of hygienic practice which do much to reduce annoyance or nuisance likely to accrue from such trades.

A complaint resulting from fat melting and allied works was investigated and remedial measures undertaken.

### SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT 1958

Licences issued to twenty-two slaughtermen list the type of slaughtering or stunning instruments which may be used and also the kinds of animals which may be slaughtered in a licensed slaughterhouse.

One young licensee is restricted for a period of six months to slaughter under the supervision of a fully qualified slaughterman until he is sufficiently experienced.

No contraventions of the Act or of the Regulations made to prevent animal cruelty, have been found.

### PET ANIMALS ACT 1951

This Act designed to safeguard the welfare of pet animals destined for sale, requires the annual licensing of the premises at which the animals are kept. One licence is in force.

### PETROLEUM ACTS AND REGULATIONS

There are at present 149 licensed storage installations in the district, 7 of which are for the storage of petroleum spirit or mixtures in cans, as distinct from in above ground or underground tanks.

Implementation of The Home Office Model Code of Principles of Construction and Licensing Conditions is continuing and the backlog of the testing of existing tanks is now completed. Future testing of existing tanks and pipelines by use of nitrogen gas under 10 lb. per sq. inch pressure, will become necessary at predetermined dates.

Summary of action taken during year ending 31.12.71:—

No. of new tanks and pipelines air pressure tested	..	..	..	..	..	12
No. of existing tanks and pipelines gas pressure tested	..	..	..	..	..	4
No. of existing tanks failing gas pressure test	..	..	..	..	..	3

No. of existing installations:—

having defective electrical apparatus	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
inadequate fire fighting facilities	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
absence of warning notice prohibiting smoking etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	11

Licensees have been requested to furnish test certificates as to the adequacy of the electrical apparatus in compliance with the storage licence Condition number 20, and these are now being received.

During the year new Regulations came into force governing the labelling and conveyance by road of inflammable liquids and other specified substances. Advice has been given to several firms on these matters.

The periodic meetings of the Association for Petroleum Acts Administration, of which the district Council is a member, together with those convened by the Chief Fire Officer, at which petroleum officers of all other Councils in the County are present, are of great value in discussing problems of common interest and in establishing a uniformity of action, since legislation under this heading is becoming ever more detailed and complex.







